UNITED
NATIONS

A S

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/51/342
S/1996/745
12 September 1996
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-first session
Item 11 of the provisional agenda*
REPORT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-first year

Letter dated 9 September 1996 from the Charge d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 9 September 1996 from Mr. Mohammed Said Al-Sahaf, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, concerning the continued aggressive policy of the United States of America towards Iraq.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 11 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Saeed H. HASAN
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

* A/51/150.

96-23613 (E) 120996 130996 140996

/...

Annex

Letter dated 9 September 1996 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General

Further to my letter to you of 8 September 1996, I should like to draw your attention to the continuing aggressive policy of the United States of America towards Iraq. The aggressive American forces and their supporters have continued to violate our airspace. On 8 September 1996, there were 111 sorties by hostile aircraft, supported by two early-warning AWACS aircraft, one over northern Iraq, which took off from Turkey, and one over southern Iraq, which took off from Saudi Arabia.

This military action clearly constitutes aggression against the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of Iraq, contravening the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law.

On this occasion I should also like to draw your attention to the matter of the two "no-fly zones" which the United States of America and the United Kingdom have imposed on Iraq. The Government of Iraq has repeatedly stated that the imposition of these "no-fly zones" constitutes a continuing unilateral act of aggressive armed force directed against the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of Iraq, in violation of the Charter of the United Nations and international law. The Government of the Republic of Iraq will require the States that have taken this action to bear international liability for damage sustained by Iraq in consequence thereof.

The Government of the Republic of Iraq requests that the United Nations assume its responsibilities under the Charter by taking appropriate action to put a stop to this aggression.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 11 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammed Said AL-SAHAF
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Republic of Iraq

---

UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/51/343
10 September 1996
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

Fifty-first session
Item 11 of the provisional agenda*

REPORT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Letter dated 1 September 1996 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 9 September 1996 addressed to you by Mr. Mohammed Said Al-Sahaf, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, concerning Turkish military aggression and violations of the sovereignty of the Republic of Iraq. These make it clear that the Government of Turkey wishes to occupy Iraqi territory and establish so-called "security zones" there.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex, the letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs, circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 11 of the provisional agenda of the fifty-first session.

(Signed) Saeed H. HASAN
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

* A/51/150.

96-23619 (E) 130996 130996

/...

Annex

Letter dated 9 September 1996 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to refer to the Turkish military aggression and violations of the sovereignty of the Republic of Iraq, which demonstrate the determination of the Turkish Government to occupy Iraqi territory and establish so-called 'security zones' there. They have also positioned a large number of armed forces along the so-called 'temporary danger zone'.

These provocative Turkish acts are not performed in isolation, but are clearly supported by the United States of America. The Universal Press news agency published statements made by the United States Secretary of State, Mr. Warren Christopher, on 7 September 1996 to a number of reporters who were accompanying him on his European tour. He said that the Turks had good reason to be concerned about their borders, and that the Turkish authorities had informed the United States of America that this security zone inside Iraqi territory would be temporary.

Such frankly hostile statements and attitudes demonstrate to the whole international community and the United Nations the extent of the United States of America's contempt for the provisions and principles of international law and for the sovereignty and independence of States. Not content with stepping up its threats and daily acts of provocation against the Iraqi people, it is encouraging other States and factions to follow in its footsteps and take up practices which are entirely foreign to the spirit of lawful international relations.

While urging the United Nations to do whatever is necessary to put an end to these acts of aggression that threaten the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iraq, the Iraqi Government holds the Government of the United States of America fully accountable for the consequences of its hostile and unlawful acts against Iraq and its security, sovereignty and territorial integrity. Furthermore, the Iraqi Government reserves the right to take any steps it deems necessary to defend its sovereignty and territorial integrity and to ensure the safety of its people in the face of the hostile American policy.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under items 11 and 51 of the provisional agenda of the fifty-first session.

(Signed) Mohammed Said AL-SAHAF
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Republic of Iraq

---

**UNITED NATIONS** **A S**

**General Assembly**
**Security Council**

Distr.
GENERAL

A/51/344
S/1996/734
10 September 1996
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-first session
Items 11 and 147 of the provisional agenda*
REPORT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL
UNITED NATIONS DECADE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-first year

Letter dated 10 September 1996 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a letter dated 10 September 1996 addressed to you by Mr. Mohammed Said Al-Sahaf, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, concerning the policy of aggression which the United States of America continues to pursue in respect of Iraq.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under items 11 and 147 of the provisional agenda of the fifty-first session, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Saeed H. HASAN
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

* A/51/150.

96-23544 (E) 100996 100996 110996

/...

ANNEX

Letter dated 10 September 1996 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General

Pursuant to my letter of 9 September 1996, I should like to draw your attention to the fact that the United States of America is continuing to pursue its policy of aggression against Iraq; United States troops have continued, in concert with those who support them, to violate Iraqi airspace.

A total of 10 violations were perpetrated on 9 September in the north of Iraq by American aircraft taking off from Turkish territory. A total of 68 took place in southern Iraq, carried out by aircraft coming from Saudi territory. The aircraft involved were all supported by AWACS aircraft beyond our borders, in Turkish and Saudi airspace.

These military operations constitute a flagrant effort to undermine the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of Iraq and contravene the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the rules of international law.

I should also like to take this opportunity to draw your attention to the question of the no-fly zones imposed against Iraq by the United States of America and the United Kingdom. I would recall that the Iraqi Government has stated on numerous occasions that the imposition of such zones is a unilateral act that should be considered to be an ongoing act of armed aggression directed against the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of Iraq and contravenes the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the rules of international law. The Government of the Republic of Iraq holds the States which imposed the creation of these zones to be accountable before international law for the damage such measures may inflict on Iraq.

The Government of the Republic of Iraq calls upon the United Nations to assume its responsibility under the Charter and to take the necessary steps to halt the aforementioned acts of aggression.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under items 11 and 147 of the provisional agenda of the fifty-first session, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammed Said AL-SAHAF
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Republic of Iraq

---

**UNITED NATIONS**

# A S

**General Assembly**
**Security Council**

Distr.
GENERAL

A/51/345
S/1996/739
11 September 1996
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-first session
Items 11 and 147 of the
provisional agenda*
REPORT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL
UNITED NATIONS DECADE OF
INTERNATIONAL LAW

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-first year

## Identical letters dated 10 September 1996 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a letter dated 10 September 1996 addressed to you by Mr. Mohammed Said Al-Sahaf, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, concerning the hostile statements made with regard to Iraq by the President of the United States of America, which constitute blatant interference in the internal affairs of our country.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex, the letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs, circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under items 11 and 147 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Saeed H. HASAN
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

---

* A/51/150.

96-23668 (E) 110996 110996

/...

ANNEX

Letter dated 10 September 1996 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General

I should like to inform you that the United States of America is continuing to pursue its policy of aggression towards Iraq not only by military means but also by statements by United States leaders which contain remarks that clearly constitute blatant interference in the internal affairs of the Republic of Iraq and contravene all rules and usages which, in the eye of the law and international legitimacy, govern relations between States.

The most recent such statement was made by the President of the United States, Bill Clinton, on 9 September 1996; it was issued by the government press service and subsequently picked up by news agencies around the world. In this statement, the American President said that the United States was doing "everything we can to get out of Iraq ... those who have worked with us" in Iraq, adding that "we are doing everything we can to help those individuals who need to get out of Iraq".

The United States President, whose remarks clearly constitute interference in Iraq's internal affairs, went on to say: "Our ability to keep an eye on events taking place in Iraq is limited. However, we have accomplished something I think is important ... when we saw that what he had done violated United Nations resolutions, that he was oppressing his people and had launched a military attack on Irbil. What we have done is to expand and reinforce the no-flight zone by striking at their anti-aircraft defence positions. This means that every day he has to pay for his room to manoeuvre within his country and for threatening his neighbours ... we have done what we felt was needed there."

With these remarks, the United States President seeks to fool the entire world by using specious arguments to justify his country's military attacks on Iraq, in defiance of all customs, agreements and all the values enshrined in international and humanitarian law. The world has unanimously condemned these operations, which have not received any support, even within the Security Council, even though the United States has exerted constant pressure on that body. The President of the United States is overtly sanctioning the acts of aggression perpetrated by his country, which is spending hundreds of millions of dollars to destabilize Iraq and threaten its security, sovereignty and stability.

The attitude and statements of the United States set a grave precedent in the history of international relations and run counter to the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations, Article 2, paragraph 4, of which reads: "All Members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations." These hostile military acts by the United States constitute a flagrant violation of one of the established principles of international law, namely, the right of peoples to choose their own political and social system.

While urging the United Nations to take the necessary steps to halt the irresponsible actions of the United States Administration, which can only reduce the Organization's role to insignificance and destroy the peaceful basis on which international relations are built, the Government of the Republic of Iraq holds the United States Government fully accountable before international law for any consequences its aggressive and unlawful positions vis-à-vis Iraq may have. Furthermore, Iraq reserves the right to take any steps it deems necessary to defend its sovereignty, territorial integrity and the security of its people in the face of the United States Government's aggressive policy.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under items 11 and 147 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammed Said AL-SAHAF
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Republic of Iraq

---

UNITED NATIONS

A S

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/51/346
S/1996/740
13 September 1996

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-first session
Item 73 (e) of the provisional agenda*
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS AND DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS TENTH SPECIAL SESSION: CONFIDENCE-BUILDING MEASURES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-first year

letter dated 10 September 1996 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the pleasure to enclose herewith a copy of the agreement on settlement of disputes and normalization of relations between the Republic of Uganda and the Republic of the Sudan reached and signed at Khartoum on 9 September 1996 (see annex). You are kindly requested to circulate the present letter and its annex as a document of the General Assembly, under item 73 (e) of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hamid ELTINAY
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

* A/51/150.

96-24219 (E) 170996

/...

Annex

[Original: Arabic and English]

Agreement on the settlement of disputes and the normalization of relations between Uganda and the Sudan, signed at Khartoum on 9 September 1996

The Republic of the Sudan and the Republic of Uganda, considering the long-standing relations and strong bonds of affinity between the two peoples of Uganda and the Sudan,

Bearing in mind the principle of good neighbourly relations and non-interference in the internal affairs of each other,

Reaffirming their firm determination for the settlement of all outstanding disputes that will result in the well-being, peace and security of their peoples,

Expressing their determination and good intentions to open a new chapter of brotherly relations in their relationships,

With re-realization of peace, stability and fraternity, the two countries will witness greater prosperity, attainment of developmental goals in the region, unity and well-being of their peoples,

All three Ministers consider the Khartoum meeting to be a continuation of previous meetings and agreements reached between the Governments of the two countries as mediated by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the Republic of Malawi, and underlining the validity of the decisions of those meetings,

To achieve these noble, sacred goals, the two sides agreed on the following:

1. Cease immediately all campaigns of official negative propaganda against each other, bilaterally or at any other forum,

2. Cease to provide territory to be used by belligerent forces against each other's country,

3. Refrain from providing support directly or indirectly to belligerent forces opposed to each other's Government,

4. Disarm and dismantle bases and logistics centres of belligerent groups of either of the two countries in the territory of the other,

5. Remove all belligerent groups and all refugees away from common borders to a distance not less than one hundred kilometres from the common borders,

6. Each country should enhance and facilitate the voluntary repatriation of refugees,

7. To ensure supervision over the implementation of this agreement, a verification team comprising representatives of the two sides, the Islamic Republic of Iran and, if they accept, the Republic of Malawi and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, shall be established in the capitals of the two countries. The team shall present all its reports on different areas to the Ministerial Committee,

8. The verification team shall determine its mode of operation to ensure rapid action. The necessary facilities, such as helicopters for the speedy dispatch of the verification team to areas where military movements are reported, shall be provided by the Government of the host country,

9. Each of the two countries shall make available areas of their territory for the stationing of the verification team,

10. In case of receipt of reports on violation of understanding in the present agreement by either side, the verification team, in the presence of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Republic of Malawi and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, shall investigate and visit the reported location and present its report to the Ministerial Committee for necessary action and decision. On their part, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Republic of Malawi and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya shall assign two military delegations to the capitals of the two countries for the purpose of carrying out this function,

11. The Foreign Ministers of the three countries agreed to meet during the course of the fifty-first session of the United Nations General Assembly in New York to review the latest situation and the progress of the implementation of this agreement. They further agreed to meet once every six months on a rotational basis in the capitals of the three countries to review the progress of the implementation of the present agreement and to help expedite the process of normalization and cooperative relationship. The meeting after New York shall be held in December 1996 in Uganda.

12. A three-member delegation from each of the three countries shall meet in the Islamic Republic of Iran on 30 September 1996 to determine the mission status of the verification team.

The Republic of the Sudan and the Republic of Uganda reiterate their resolve for the implementation of the provisions of the present agreement and express their deep appreciation for the relentless and honest efforts of H.E. Hashemi Rafsanjani, the President of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in his tour of African nations in September 1996, in mediating between the two. They also express the hope that with the continued cooperation of the Islamic Republic of Iran in all phases of implementation of the present agreement, they will witness lasting peace, stability and security in the region.

This agreement shall come into force upon signature by the three parties.

Done in three languages English, Arabic and Persian, all three being equally authentic, at Khartoum this 9th day of September 1996.

(Signed) H.E. Ali Othman Mohammed TAHA
Minister of External Relations of
the Republic of the Sudan

(Signed) Hon. Eriya Kategaya
First Deputy Prime Minister and
Minister of Foreign Affairs of
the Republic of Uganda

(Signed) H.E. Dr. Ali Akbar Velaiti
Minister of Foreign Affairs of the
Islamic Republic of Iran

---

UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/51/347
11 September 1996

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Fifty-first session
Item 112 (c) of the provisional agenda*

HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS: HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATIONS AND REPORTS OF SPECIAL RAPPORTEURS AND REPRESENTATIVES

Note verbale dated 10 September 1996 from the Permanent Mission of the Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of the Sudan to the United Nations in New York presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to enclose the text of a declaration by the Advisory Council on Human Rights in the Sudan on allegations of practices of slavery in the Sudan (see annex). The Permanent Mission of the Republic of the Sudan would like the present letter and attached statement to be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under item 112 (c) of the provisional agenda.

* A/51/150.

96-23768 (E) 170996 180996

/...

ANNEX

[Original: Arabic]

Declaration by the Advisory Council on Human Rights in the Sudan on allegations of practices of slavery in the Sudan

The Council, unequivocally committed as it is to the preservation of human rights in the Sudan and as the advisory body to the State in this area, has followed up, with deep concern, all accusations relating to practices of slavery in the Sudan.

The Council wishes, through the present declaration, to inform local and world opinion of its position with respect to these accusations. That position may be summed up as follows:

1. The Council acknowledges the validity of the position of the Government of the Sudan in its unswerving commitment to the eradication of slavery and similar practices, in accordance with the various international instruments to which the Sudan is a party.

2. The clear condemnation by the Government of the Sudan of these practices in all their forms wherever they may occur, and its commitment to eradicating them wherever they are found, demonstrates the seriousness of the Government's intent to abide by its international commitments. In this connection, the Council notes that it has communicated repeatedly with the various governmental bodies concerned with this issue, and that those bodies have declared themselves to be fully prepared to take whatever action may be necessary wherever such practices occur, including the appointment of special prosecutors.

3. The Council's primary concern at present is to further by every available means the work of the commission of inquiry established by the Sudan in response to the resolution on this question adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1995. The Council endorses the recommendation of the working group which made preliminary investigations in tribal contact areas that these investigations should be intensified as soon as normal circumstances permit. For this reason, the Council considers that to raise the issue before the commission of inquiry has completed its task is clearly tantamount to exploiting human rights issues for political ends. This is contrary to international instruments dealing with human rights, especially since the open-door policy that the Government of the Sudan has adopted in the area of human rights will enable the international community, through its representatives in the Sudan who will monitor the progress made to date, to further the achievement of our shared objectives.

4. The irrefutable facts that the Committee on Forced Disappearances has been able to establish in the course of the past week, supported by audio-visual evidence, including interviews with dozens of persons in the Nuba Mountains districts who were alleged to have disappeared as a result of the use of force, give the Council sufficient reason to urge the international community to be cautious in reacting to accusations relating to slavery and in accepting the

credibility of persons and organizations making such accusations, in order to avoid presenting such persons and organizations with opportunities of exploiting human rights issues for political ends.

5. The Council expresses its dismay and indignation at the action of certain persons and organizations in persistently levelling baseless accusations against the Sudan and using the world media to publicize those accusations as widely as possible while resolutions concerning the Sudan are being debated in international forums. The Council urges the international community to put a stop to these practices, which have adversely affected the sincere efforts being made by many international organizations which are addressing the issue of human rights objectively.

In conclusion, the Council reiterates that the persistent attempts of certain persons and organizations to exploit human rights issues for political ends is currently the greatest obstacle to progress in ensuring respect for human rights in the Sudan, inasmuch as the State has had to expend much time and substantial resources on the task of refuting these accusations, time and resources that could otherwise have been used to further the Sudan's numerous initiatives aimed at preserving and maintaining human rights, monitoring their effective enjoyment in practice, and disseminating awareness of them.

---